and Secret History.

SALARIES UNLAWFULLY PAID TO OFFICERS.

The Official Bond Signed by Its Trustees and Which May Yet Be Enforced.

Since the appointment of Mr. Hurd as receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank the books have been overhauled, and some old records have come to hight which make startling revelations. These not only show that the officers for years regularly drew large salaries contrary to law, but also otherwise misappropriated the funds of the institution. That there was a large deficency as far back as 1872 was known to the trustees and also to the Bank Superintendent at the time, M. D. C. Howell, who not only received the "doctored" reports but allowed the bank to continue bustness and publicly announced its sound financial condition when he knew it was rotten and that a deficiency existed of nearly \$300,000. During the years 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871 the officers were paid salaries amounting to \$72,000, as follows:-

President Spencer K. Green, \$12,000 \$6,000 \$

Besides these salaries, which the Board voted themselves, \$32,230 were also obtained in a very suspicious manner. The receipt book shows that by a resolution passed January 12, 1867, the sum of \$27,230 was paid to two of the trustees; but on reference to the minute book there is no entry whatever relative to it. The money was received by Spencer K. Green and Richard Kelly, as the receipts given by these men show.

January 18, 1867.—Received \$15,000 as per resolution of the Board January 12, 1867. SPENCER K. GREEN. April 11, 1867.—Received \$6,000 as per resolut the Board January 12, 1867. SPENCER K. GREEN.

January, 1867.—Received \$2,230 as per resolution of the Board January 12, 1867. RICHARD KELLY. March 11, 1867.—Received \$4,000 as per resolution of the Board January 12, 1867. RICHARD KELLY.

A very singular proceeding also appears on the records of the bank. At a meeting of the Board on January 11, 1868, on motion of William B. Harison the President was directed to pay Mrs. Rachel M. Owens bank by James Owens while he was First Vice Presi dent in discharging the duties of surveyor. Why a special resolution making the payment to Mrs. Owens was passed is one of the secrets which the officers have thus far carefully concealed. At any rate Mrs. Owens drew the money as appears by the following entry on the receipt book :-

NRW YORK, Jan. 13, 1868.

Mr. Spencer K. Green, President of the Third Avenue Mr. Spencer R. Green, Freshdent of the Inird Avenue Bavings Bank, will please pay to bearer, James Owens, the sum of \$5,000, the amount donated to me at a reg-ular stated meeting of the Board of Trustees held on Saturday evening, January 11, 1868. RACHEL M. OWENS.

At nearly every meeting after the first run on the bank matters relative to the property received from A. W. Dimmock for his loan on Atlantic Mail stock were discussed and appear on the minutes. On December 23, 1868, an entry appears to the effect that 4,800 shares of Atlantic Mail stock were sold, at fifteen per cent, for \$72,000. It cost the bank \$480,000. This is the only entry showing any of the immense sum lost on that

At a meeting held August 4, 1869, on motion of Mr. Darling, the President was authorized to purchase 50,000 Alabama eight per cent bonds, 25,000 Louisiana eight per cent bonds and 25,000 Georgia seven per cent

50,000 Alabama eight per cent bonds, 25,000 Louisiana eight per cent bonds and 25,000 Georgia seven per cent bonds at market value.

A. G. Dunn's letter of July 20, 18Tl, declining the office of secretary, to which he was chosen in order to compromise matters, says:—"For several years the bank has been virtually in the hands of three or four of the trustees, and to them is owing the present unsatisfactory exhibit of its affairs. Instead of its being the enjoyment of a large surplus, a terrible deficit exists, and the testimony of these very men proves conclusively that to them is due the fearful catastrophe which overtook the bank some four years since, and which now threatens its dissolution through their obstinately holding on, in view of future place and gain." The conditions of the compromise were the resignation as trustees of Messrs. Green, Harison and Darling; the sholishing the offices of surveyor and auditor; that no salaries be paid until the bank had a bond fide surplus; that all salaries paid for the previous three years, including the \$6,500 obtained by Mr. Harison, should be repaid to the bank. No compromise was effected and Messrs. Dunn, W. A. Dooley, John Murphy, Hatfield and John A. Hutt resigned.

resigned.

In 1871 two reports of the examination of the bank, at the instance of a majority of the trustees, were made by the examiners, and both found a deficiency after reducing the assets to an estimated cash value, one being about five per cent and another three. One of the reports further showed that if the unproductive way to the cash value, and the state in the cash and invested in tive property was converted into cash and invested in

one being about five per cent and another three. One of the reports further showed that if the unproductive property was converted into cash and invested in good seven per cent securities there would be an excess of income amounting to \$15,000 per annum. On this basis the Bank Superintendent, after counseiling with both factions of trustees, finally concluded that it was not his duty to interfere or suggest the appointment of a receiver. If such action had been taken it is the general opinion that the depositors would be forty per cent better off than they are to-day.

Early in January, 1872, the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Jacobs, adopted a resolution directing D. C. Howell, the Bank Superintendent, to transmit to that body the evidence and report of the examiners of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, and to give information whether the charges that any of its officers have used its funds improperly have been substantiated.

This resolution was telegraphed to Mr. Howell at Bath, N. Y., and he sent a letter to Emerson W. Keyes, is which he said, after alluding to the fact that he had instructed the clerks to make up the reports wangled by the Legislature:—"I notice by the Sus that the run continues on the bank, and it is evident that certain parties are determined to drive it to the wall, but I trust they will fail in the attempt. It strikes me that this last effort will operate to the benefit instead of the injury of the bank.

* * I think it would be well for Mr. Lyon to get in proper shape the evidence in relation to the representations made to the Catholic priest to induce the first run on them in October, which he mentioned to me some time since. I fear some of these gentlemen may yet be placed in an uncomfortable posision when the facts shall be made public of the hoetiff on the parties were all entire strangers to me. I had no personal relings to gratify, and the only feelings. The parties were all entire strangers to me. I had no personal relings to gratify, and the only feelings. The parties were all entire

ASSETS.	
As per secretary's statement	1,440,396
Depositors. Mortgages Miscelianeous.	97,700
Total. Current expenses. By the secretary's statement there was a s 252,685 39. Estimated at the probable value a deficiency of \$95,856 88, and at a forced sale	\$99,935 urplus of here was

\$23,085 39. Estimated at the probable value there was a deficiency of \$95,856 88, and at a forced sale the deficiency was placed at \$256,275 81.

The trustees, seeing the actual state of affairs, determined to sustain the institution, and to cover the deficiency resolved to give bonds as a guarantee fund to the amount of \$100,000. At a meeting of the trustees on December 26, 1872, a resolution was passed that "the Directors of the bank be authorized to receive payments of moneys on bonds bearing seven per cent interest made by the way of subscriptions to a guarantee fund to the extent of \$100,000, which subscriptions so paid shall not constitute any claims against the treasury or property of the bank, except that they shall be a lieu upon and shall be redeemable pro-rate out of any actual surplus of the bank beyond the amount of \$100,000, including said bond, it being also understood that after the actual surplus of the bank, including said bond, shall exceed \$50,000, the interest upon any bond so received shall be reduced (and proportionate interest allowed on sums paid in money) to such extent as shall not; impair such surplus of \$60,000, and when the surplus shall be \$110,000, including said bond, over the amount, the said bond shall be discharged." Accordingly, the bond was drawn up and signed, as appears in the minute book. It is as follows:—

"We do hereby agree and heldourselves, heirs, execu-

'We do hereby agree and held ourselves, heirs, executors and administrators to pay unto the Third Avenue ending vesterday are:—Deaths, 375; births, 492; still-Savings Bank, its successors or sesigns, on January 1, births, 38, and marriages, 137,

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

1883, or six months after a demand therefor, the following sums respectively:

Wm. A Darling \$15,000 James Owens... \$5,000 John H. Lyon... \$,000 David Morgan... 2,500 Daniel Bates... 10,000 Geo. Hencken, Jr. 2,500 Wm. B. Harison... 10,000 Geo. Hencken, Jr. 2,500 Wm. B. Harison... 10,000 Wm. S. Opdyke... 2,500 James Stephens... 10,000 Wm. S. Opdyke... 2,500 Andrew Stoyens... 10,000 John Lacy... 2,500 Richard Keily... 10,000 Wm. S. Opdyke... 2,500 Michard Keily... 10,000 Wm. S. Opdyke... 2,500 Wm. B. Harison... 10,000 John Lacy... 2,500 Michard Keily... 10,000 Wm. S. Opdyke... 2,500 Michard Wm. S. Opdyke... 2,5

THE CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

The examination in the case of Thompson W.

Decker, one of the accused officers of the Third Avenue

Bank, was concluded yesterday at the Futy-seventh

The consideration of the case will be resumed on

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

An adjourned meeting of the depositors of the Peo-

ple's Savings Bank will be held to-morrow evening at.

seven o'clock, at No. 200 Third avenue, and those interested who have not hitherto attended are requested to be present with their bank books. Judge White will read a statement of the affairs of the bank and a new receiver will be selected to supplant the present

SUSPENSION OF A BANK.

The banking firm of Greene & Cranston, of this city,

suspended payment this morning and made an assign-

ment to James Y. Smith. The liabilities are repre-

ment to James 1. Since. The assets—firm and indi-vidual—are said to be \$800,000.

The immediate cause of the suspension was the failure of the Providence Tool Company, which has large contracts with the Turkish government for arms, to meet maturing obligations at the bankers. It is sup-posed that the delay in expected remutances from Turkey is at the bottom of the trouble.

Representatives of the Providence Tool Company

Tarkey is at the bottom of the trouble.

Representatives of the Providence Tool Company state that the embarrassments of that company are only temporary and do not arise from its relations with the Turkish government, which pays every week for the arms manufactured, and has now on deposit with the Tool Company \$1,200,000 worth of guns as security for the fulfilment of their contract.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS TO THE WEST. THE COMBINATION AGAINST NEW YORK BUSI-

NESS INTERESTS - A COMMITTEE OF THE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CALL UPON MAYOR

Charles S. Smith, Charles Wall, A. R. Whitney, C. C. Dodge and others, representing a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, called upon Mayor Wickham

To the Hox. W. H. WICKHAM, Mayor of the city of

and presented the following petition :-

formed between New York and the same points.

This petition was accompanied with the signatures of

Mayor Wickham promised to give the matter prompt

CHESS.

The match between the Messrs. Ensor and Alberoni

at Buffalo terminated in favor of the latter gentleman

by a score of 7 to 4. Mr. Alberoni left for St. Louis

yesterday, where he is to contest a match with Mr. Max Judd, of that city. Before his return he will prob-

Mr. Bird, the eminent English player, is still in the

city, meeting all comers wishing to try conclusions

with him. He has played a series of games for a small

stake with Mr. Mason, Mr. Bird winning seven out of eight. Mr. Alberoni played three games with Mr. Bird before leaving for the West, Mr. Alberoni winning two out of the three. One of these, a dashing gambit, is a very favorable specimen of Mr. Alberoni's style of play. The following are the moves:—

BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

Bird.
P to K 4
P takes P
Q to K R 5 ch
P to K Kt 4
B to K Kt 2

P to Q 3 Q to K R 4 P to K Kt 5 P to K B 8

Kt P takes P Q to R 6 ch Q to R 5 ch K Kt to R 8

Q to Q sq Kt to K B 4 ch

Q P takes P Q to Q 5 ch Q to R 5 ch B takes K P K to Q 3 Q takes R P ch B takes Q B takes R K K K to Q 2 B to K R L B to K R L B to K R L E to C R S B to K R L E to C R S F to K L E to C R S F to K L E to C R S F to K R L E to C R S F to K R L E to C R S F to K R L E to C R S F to K R L E to C R S F to K R L E To C R S F to K R L E To C R S F to K R L E R L E R L E

(a) Very well played.

(b) K to B S and then B to B sq would have given a

VITAL STATISTICS.

The vital statistics for New York city for the week

ably play a match with Mr. Elder, of Detroit.

1.—P to K 4 2.—P to K B 4 3.—B to Q B 4 4.—K to B sq 5.—Q Kt to B 3

6.—P to Q 4 7.—K Kt to B 3

11. —Q takes P 12.—K to B 2 13.—K to K 3 14.—K Kt to Kt 2 15.—K to B sq 16.—K to B 2

-K to Kt sq -B takes B P ch -Q to K Kt 2 -Kt to K B 5 (a)

23.—Q takes Q
24.—K takes B
25.—Q B to Kt 5 ch
26.—Q R to Q
27.—Kt to Q Kt 5
28.—R to K B 6
29.—Kt takes Kt
80.—R to Q 2

53.—B to K 3 ch
34.—Q R to Q 5 ch
36.—Q R takes B
36.—B to Q 2 ch
87.—K R to Q 4 ch
38.—K R to Q 4 ch
40.—R takes Kt
41.—B to K R 6

a large number of our most respectable merchants.

WICKHAM.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. Dec. 18, 1875.

Street Police Court, before Judge Duffy, Mr. McDonald,

THIRD TERM HAVEN. BISHOP HAVEN'S COURSE A BOLD AND ABHOR-RENT INNOVATION-FREE SPOKEN OPINIONS OF HIS CHARACTER-THE NORTHERN CHURCH

ORED DIVINE'S VIEWS. BICHMOND, Va., Dec. 15, 1875. The nomination of General Grant by two high digni-taries of the Northern Methodist Church, of which the esident is said to be a member, for a third term as the Chief Executive of the nation, has created a profound sensation here in religious circles generally; but ng the Southern Methodists this politi the Northern bishops has excited feelings of the greatest indignation, and it has also called forth their unanimous condemnation and disapproval. With a view to ascertaining the sentiment on this subject of the Methodist clergymen resident in Richmond your correspondent called upon them to-day at their respective residences, and, in answer to his inquiries, those who were informed as to the course of Bishops Haven and Simp son were not only outspoken but very decisive and

until January 1, 1883, but it will be seen by the wording of the bona that they agreed to pay the money "on January 1, 1883, or six months after a demand therefor." From this it appears that they are hable at any time after six months' notice has been given them demanding the amount of the bond.

After the bond had been completed a special meeting was called by Bank Superintendent Howell on December 30, 1872. He recommended the bank to go on; he liked the spirit manifested by the trustees and offlicers, and thought that they would succeed in the interest of the depositors, and instructed the Board to deposit the bond papers with the department. explicit in their expressions. REV. JOHN E. EDWARDS one of the most distinguished divines in the South and pastor of the Centenary Methodist church, said:-"I have no hesitation in saving for myself rersonally that the nomination of General Grant for a third term by Bishop Haven excites my protoundest disgust and contempt. How far these Church dignitaries represent the sentiment of the great body of Northern Street Police Court, before Judge Duffy. Mr. McDonald, the expert, on whose testimony as to the falsity of the accounts of the bank the criminal prosecutions were commenced, was examined by both sides at considerable length. He admitted that he had not examined the whole of the accounts, but the result of the inspection as far as made by him enabled him to form an opinion as to the fasisty of the accounts as compared with the report to the Bank Superintendent.

Mr. Glinton, counsel for the defence, concluded at the end of Mr. McDonald's statement to submit his case without the introduction of any testimony for the defence, relying solely on the weakness of the case for the prosecution to obtain a decision favorable to his client. Methodists on this subject I am not prepared to say. Bishop Haven has been laboring under the negro mania for years. Southern Methodists despise the trickery and intrigue of these ecclesiastical officials. The movement in question, in any point of view, is to be deplored and deprecated. It will inevitably postpone, if not utterly forestall, fraternity between the two Methodist possibility. Fraternity is a consummation to be desired, but Southern Methodists will instinctively recoil even from fraternity if it is understood that the bishops referred to represent the wishes of the great The consideration of the case will be resumed on next Monday week, when points will be submitted by counsel for the defence.

Each of the accused baving demanded an examination tor himself separately, the examination into the charges against Mr. Carman will be taken up at the Washington Place Police Court on Thursday next by Judge Duffy, who has consented to sit there next week in place of Judge Morgan. myself to believe that the movement on the part of Bishop Haven will meet with the approval of the Northern Methodist Church, as a general thing. He overestimates his negro force in the South. Influence

among the whites he has none." REV. S. A. STEELE, pastor of the Broad street Methodist church, said:-"I suppose that throughout the Southern Methodist Church there is but one sentiment with regard to the conduct of Bishop Gilbert Haven in nominating President Grant for a third term. Irrespective of political preferences it will be uniformly condemned as in the last degree unbecoming his work as a minister and his office as a bishop in the Church of God. It was an outrage on the dignity of the Northern Methodist Church; a bold innovation in American politics; a precedent fraught with the greatest danger to the stability and prosperity of our country. Considered politically it was tremendous blunder; considered religiously it was a crime. It cannot but damage his own party; it must degrade his Church if it shares his sentiments or indorses his utterances. The Northern Methodist Church represents nearly a million of voters. It is a vast power in the land. Every patriot must deplore the appearance of a disposition to use its influence politically, whether for good or evil. Bishop Haven is an extremist. He is old enough to know that the kingdom of Christ is not of this world. If he wants to be a politician he ought to ccase to be a minister—at least a bishop. Let us hope that Bishop Haven does not represent the general spirit of his Church. But, at the same time, let the people of America, with an emphasis that shall bear their verdict to remote posterity, denounce this incipient alliance of Church and State." a crime. It cannot but damage his own party; it must A RARE REVEREND VIEW.

The Herald correspondent next called upon the Rev. John J. Lafferty, the distinguished editor of the Christian Advocate, the leading organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who said:—"My opinion of Bishop Haven's nomination of General Grant is that it is bad for Haven and bad for Grant. Now Haven is a nuisance Haven's nomination of General Grant is that it is had for Haven and bad for Grant. Now Haven is a nuisance at home and abroad. His ambition is notoriety and matiness. He is a condensed cancan in a white cravat. He pirouettes at any angle to tickle the pit. His measure of success is the blushes of decency. Grant has a bad groom in Haven. The Bishop has damaged the third term. Haven has no following among his Church. He disgusts the men of consequence among them. They must now submit to be tarred with the same stick and confess themselves a gang of politicians, or decdorize the Church and instrate its altar. If Haven's Church don't echo his blast for Grant then Grant's fugleman has 'done it just one time too often, Samivel.' Gilbert Haven has struck the wrong end of the match."

The Rev. A. C. Bledsoe, pastor of Trinity Methodist church, said:—I suppose the Christian people of the South will have no contention with our Northern ministers on this issue, for, Judging from past experience, the further North political centres are located the better for the South. Bishop Haven has in his speech inadvertently paid the South a high compliment. He says:—The Northern Methodist Episcopal Church is the only institution in the South to-day that represents the American nation.' Of course he means the American nation as run by his political party. We accept this as a compliment, and hope it will ever be so. It speaks well for the other churches

To the Hox W. H. Wickham, Mayor of the city of New York:—
At a recent meeting of merchants representing the various mercantile interests of the city of New York it was thought that there was especial propriety in consulting with and selling the co-operation of our chief magistrate in efforts to obtain relief from measures adopted by the principal trunk lines of railway having connections with the West, which, when understood, can hardly fail to alarm every citizen interested in the prosperity of our city. Accordingly the undersigned were appointed a committee to lay befere you the facts which are embodied in the statements accompanying this communication, and also to present you with a copy of the resolutions adopted by the meeting. It will be seen that the New York Central, New York and Erie, Baitimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central railroads have agreed upon a tariff of freights by which they propose to transport merchandise from the cites of Boston, Philadelphia and Baitimore to prominent points in the West at rates very much less than similar services will be performed between New York and the same points. We accept this as a compliment, and hope it will ever be so. It speaks well for the other churches of the South, but badly for his. The Bishop in concluding his speech very piously, calls his brethren to pray for President Grant, and for what do they pray? That he may be re-elected for the third term. Now, it seems to me it would have been more in keeping with the spirit of the Christian majistry to pray formed between New York and the same points.

In thus discriminating against shipments from this city they extend direct and pointed inducements to our Western customers and correspondents to transfer their business from New York and effect their purchases elsewhere. Against a competition from which, with impartial facilities extended to us, we have little to apprehend, yet thus fostered and substdized, we can contend only at a sacrifice which at this time we are unprepared to make. The interests of the great railroad organizations are identical with those of our city's commerce. The readiness of this municipality to recognize this fact by liberal and munificent action has received frequent and signal illustration. There should not be, and there cannot safely be, antagonism between them. Now that action has been taken by the roads which is equally impolitic and unjust, an earnest and early protest is demanded from every citizen who has the welfare of New York at heart, and in this and in whatever step may be thought advisable we trust that

to pray for President Grant, and for what do they pray? That he may be re-elected for the third term. Now, it seems to me it would have been more in keeping with the spirit of the Christian ministry to pray for his conversion, grace and salvation. This attempt to connect the Church with political nominations and elections is to be deeply deprecated, and I am sure it will meet with a timely robuke by the Christian churches of this entire nation. In my opinion the great mistake that Northern Methodists have made is in putting politics into their religion instead of religion into their politics, and the action of the Boston meeting is an exponent of this sad pistake."

A HAVENITE.

The Rev. John P. Ottis, who is the pastor of the Clay street Methodist Episcopal church, which is a branch of the Northern Methodist Church, was called upon and courteously requested to give his views on this important subject. His answer was not politic, but insulting. He said:—"I do not wish to nave any communication with the New York Herala." and from his manner and his connection with the Northern Methodists it is to be presumed he is the only black sheep here who indorses the course of Bishop Haven.

WHOLEY UNSULTABLE; UTTERLY ARMORRENT.

The Rev. H. C. Cheatham, pastor of the Union Station Methodists it is to be presumed he is the only black sheep here who indorses the course of Christian bishops who nominate any candidate for the third, second or first term. The thing is wholly unsultable. It is utterly abhoreent to the character and calling of any minister of Christ, much more to that of a Christian bishop, At least it would be so in that Church in which it is my honor to be a minister. Such a thing is impossible to a bishop of the Southern Methodist Church. Yet I am not altogether surprised at the conduct of Bishop Haven. It makes manifest to all what has been apparent to us of the South—that the Northern Methodist Church is a politico-cociciastical establishment, and a sort of the fourth of the wrong and oppression that the So

him."

Non-interpresence in foliation.

The Rev. P. A. Peterson, pastor of the Clay street Methodist church, South, said:—"Bisnop Haven and those Northern Methodists who think with him, may, if they like, claim and boast a 'National Church.' They may assume to control Congressional and Presidential nominations and such like, but—

may assume to control Congressional and Presidential nominations and such like, but—

Secrets of State ne more we wish to know Than secret movements of a puppet show.

"We Southern Methodists sincerely deplore the tendency on the part of our Northern brethren to make their Church prominent in political issues and contests, believing that it will ultimately prove injurious not only to Wesleyan Methodism, but also to our common Christianity. For this reason, and also because we believe in the soundness of the principle of ecclesiastical non-interference in party politics, we strongly reprobate the course of Bishop Haven, and indulge the hope that his unseemly behavior may not pass without rebuke from his own people."

Having seen nearly all the principal clergymen of the Methodist Church your correspondent, in order to include every branch of it, called upon the Rev. William B. Derrick, the colored pastor of the Third street Methodist Episcopal church, North.

A COLORN CLERGYMAN'S VIEWS.

That divine said:—'To discuss in the pulpit a matter of secular expediency of course misbecomes the pulpit. But the pulpit has a right to draw unfinchingly the boundary line of eternal truth—across whosesoever field or path it cuts. Some of our great statesmen vociferate across the country that religion has nothing to do with politics. I consider this to be one of the binneders of the age. Yet I do not agree with a Methodist preachor's meeting reselving itself into a political nominating convention for the purpose of saying who should be President. They should pray that God should so guide the hearts of those that shall compose the Convention next year that they would make a good and wise selection for the nation. Not until the churches become right themselves will the States learn to do likewise. Let the churches proclaim peace, and practical peace, and there will be no need of fearing who is the President. Bishop Haven means well, but only speaks at this time to feel the pulse of those with whom he labors in the South, as he l

ame cow as she tries to jump back again. Letters are poured into Boston and telegrams come rattling over the vires hour after hour, asking what in the world the people are to do about it. Grave conventions are called, ministerial bodies are agitated, and votes of consure are passed. The Congress of the United States hesitates in the very midst of its momentous issues and solemnly calls for the yeas and nays. what? Sure enough. Boston preachers are laughing in their sleeve at the gravity. gusto and gammon of this great over a little meeting they held once somewhere in this city and in which something was said about something which almost everybody had forgotten. When the telegram came to the reporter of your own paper in-structing him at midnight to hunt up the meeting, he rubbed his eyes, and, dumbfounded, sprang for the mystery as if it were some weird form that throttled him out of the dark. Boston Preachers' meeting! He did not know that such a meeting had been held in the city. He could find little about it in any or all of the evening papers. But find the thing or make it he must. The affair now is nearly a fortnight old, and the first thing said by any one in Boston comes back to us in you morning paper. These preachers laugh again.

Now, with all these facts before the world, imagin-how these preachers can should be a second or second the second of the secon their blood and "in David's town," had said something in their meeting about a certain Mr. Grant, who wasn't born in Boston, being put in as President of the Republic three times, and because they all rose up when he had done and said they were glad to hear him take. Can't you see through their chuckling now? They are making fun of the whole of you. That Boston preacher, "He is fooling thee, he is fooling thee," I never knew him to poke more fun at the country than he is doing at this very time. And the fame of this scare inakes this funny man more funny still. He sees a ponderous old editor from an out West country town coming with his high-topped, well-were, silk-crowned hat knocked back on his head, blue umbrella under his arm, pantaloons in the tops of his boots, and the great flappers of that same brown coat that he bought at his wedding, flying straight toward his home as he cries against the wind, "Romanism, Romanism in the Methodist Church!"

Another thin, nervous, wiry old gentleman, dressed

Another thin, nervous, wiry old gentleman, dressed mostly with a high choker, comes out of his office in a little town away to the South. He has always been a democrat, but a first rate Methodist. He has heard the news, and those two little black eyes dance round over his brown-colored cheeks like a couple of monkeys in a painted wagon at a show when the lion growls and strikes out his paw. He squirms and squeaks out of his scare, "Politics! Politics in the pulpit! The Methodists, the Methodists are preaching ponities, to the ruin of the country and Church!!!"

And lastly comes the grave and dignified doctor with "specs." He has thin gray hair, a neatly trimmed loard, is slightly stooped when he walks, and he swaggers along in a thoughtful mood as he talks to himself on the way to the meeting, when he is about to dwell on the high calling of the Christian minister, and say awful things about his brethren in Boston. He don't like the bishops because there were not more of them made or leas of that kind and more of another he could mention. He thinks the Church is being made a political machine, and he joins in with all the newspapers who think as he does, and records his protest against the preachers in Boston. But if you could see the face of that Boston preacher you would laugh at the smirk that sits on his look and smiles on the Sanhedrim whether in the South or the West.

The whole trouble, Mr. Editor, is with the naughty Another thin, nervous, wiry old gentleman, dressed

preachers in Boston. But if you could see the face of that Boston preacher you would laugh at the smirk that sits on his look and smiles on the Sanhedrim whether in the South or the West.

The whole trouble, Mr. Editor, is with the naughty newspapers. They have told some "whoppers." And it helps on the laugh wonderfully to find that the people out West and down South believe everything the newspapers say. Poor fellows and fellowesses! This Boston Preachers! meeting has a better kind of faith than that—it believes in itself. But you have by your enterprising reporters put the Associated Press boys of this city in a very bad predicament. You have so seriously questioned the preachers all over the country that you have called out a denial of this funny statement, which no preacher here who is familiar with some of the jolly Boston reporters would have thought of denying. We all knew the Boston papers did not believe it themselves. One ugly little fellow, who blusters a great deal more in a naughty way about good people than any of his neighbors in the Boston offices, writes a very military article in his little paper this morning, in which he says whoever says he don't tell the truth ites, that Bishop Haven lies, and that everybody who denies the little story of the Philadelphia Item lies, and altogether he shows himself to be avery mad little man. But the Boston preacher never thinks of replying to him, and he (the paper man) would himself begin to imagine that he had been telling some truth if he should venture to reply to him.

I have no very grave objection to anything your reporter represents me as saying. He slightly misunderstood me in seeking to represent the Methodist preachers South and West when I spoke only of the men in this city. But it shows how the whole atmosphere is surcharged with electric fire to see what a great matter the lattle thing kindled. It will be necessary, however, for this country now to be on the lookout for this Boston Preacher's meeting, for if you have been told that they have e

laugh at the solemn and dyspeptic dread that hangs, holy horror of thomselves, wherever their name is mentioned.

Pastor of the famous Third Term church, No. 16 TEMPLE STREET, BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1875.

BISHOP HAVEN'S CRUCIBLE.

There is a good deal of politics and button-holing in the machinery of the Methodist Church, and there is a good deal of stump oratory, appeal to the people and caucus organization in its religious methods. It would be easy enough to construct a theory to explain the prostitution of the Church to the uses of designing politicians, but the denomination is now chiefly concerned in abating the nuisance rather than explaining it.—Springfield Republican (ind.)

Never stuce the time, probably, of Jefferson has

such prominence been given to a President's denominational relations as has been given to those of General Grant, the "good Methodist," and never in the. history of the Republic has the appeal been made so openly to sectarian support -Springfield Republican. Bishop Haven is simply a red mouth, miscegenating,

ranting, howling hypocrite, and no more believes in a God and a hell than he does in the doom that is patiently awaiting him. -Rome (Ga.) Courier (dem.) Bishop Haven claims the right to pray for what he feels it his duty to pray. This must be conceded to him, even by those who doubt if we are on the eve of any pergency that necessitates praying for a "third

term."—Hudson (N. Y.) Star (dem.)
Bishop Simpson, a hoary-headed apostolic guide post to perdition according to North Methodism, does not go quite so far publicly as his infamy-wallowing brother, Gilbert Haven; and says he has expressed no third term opinions. For once in his life he has lost a cheap chance for abominational notoriety.-Raleigh Sentinel

If Bishop Haven went to Boston and made his speech for the purpose of making the whole third term scheme odious, he could scarcely have adopted surer means to that end than he did .- Albany Knickerbocker (rep.) We do not believe that even the ardent Haven, noted as he always has been for his lack of worldly wisdom,

is so unwise as to believe that General Grant could be a candidate on the "Bible in the schools" platform .-Hightstown (N. J.) Gazette (dem.) If hishops and churches and Christians shall ever be forced to have a candidate of their own we hope that

they will be able to find one who if not an open professor of the Christian religion at least shows a proper regard for its precepts by a practice of the moral virtues it inculcates. — Hightstown (N. J.) Garctic (dem.)
The hasty speech of Rev. Gilbert Haven will probably engender more harsh thoughts and give rise to more hard words than can be estimated, and the enemies of education and religious tolerance will make

good use of the weapon so thoughtlessly placed in their

hands. - Hightstown (N. J.) Gazette (dem.) "Save me from my friends" is not an original expresion, as we all must be pretty well aware. Yet Mr. Grant may find it convenient to use the expression with some emphasis if he counts Bishop Haven among his irienda.—Schoharie (N. Y.) Republican (rep.)
As a means to an end the Bishop's effort was worse

than a failure, according to present appearances. It remains to be seen whether his prayers and those of his brethren will prove effectual to check the current

THE CRICKET SEASON.

A VERY GOOD RECORD-THE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED, LOST AND WON BY EACH CLUB. The past cricket season has been a very good one and gives every encouragement for a much better next year. It is, of course, rather difficult to get a good eleven together on the cricket field, as the game requires from one to two days for playing, and the mem bers cannot always give this time to it. In the past season the games were all "one-day matches," each o'clock. When an hour is taken for dinner the real playing time is brought down to four or five hours. As

decided on the first inning.

The St. George's Club and the Staten Island clubs opened the season on Decoration Day, at Camp Washington Grounds, Staten Island, the former club being the winners. THE ST. GROEGE'S CLUB.

a rule this is not time enough to play the two innings

on both sides; therefore a large number of games were

The St. George's is the oldest club in this vicinity and practise and play on their own grounds, foot of Eighth street, Hoboken. At the beginning of the season they engaged Mr. George Giles, an old and reliable English cricketer, as professional, Mr. Giles and his family lived on the grounds. When he first went over to Hoboken, in March last, the cricket grounds were one mass of ice. In April, when the spring commenced, he went to work with a will, and by the end of May he had obtained one of the finest wickets in the vicinity, Throughout the season he kept the grounds in excellent condition, for which he deserved and received the hearty thanks of the members. The playing members of the St. George's Club throughout the season were Messrs. Bance, Moeran, Sleigh, Cashman, Giles, Soutter. Whitlock, Marsh, Tee, Satterthwaite, Harcombe, McKay, Tingley and Green. The old veterans, Gibbes and James Smith, played in one or two matches. The record for the season were five games won and four lost, one of the last being a second eleven match. The St. George's Club visited Philadelphia on July 5 and played a match with the Merion Club, which resulted in the victory of the latter club. The Young America and the Germantown clubs, of Philadelphia, came on to this city to play the St. George's, the result being the victory of the Young America Club and the defeat of the Germantown Club. Their games were as follows:-May 31.-At Staten Island, vs. Staten Island. Won. June 19.—At Hoboken, vs. Young America. Lost.

July 5 .- At Philadelphia, vs. Merion. Lost. July 17 .- At Hoboken, vs. Germantown, of Phila delphia. Won. July 21 (second eleven).-At Hoboken, vs. Staten

August 4.-At Hoboken, vs. Prospect Park. Won. September 2.-At Hoboken, vs. Staten Island. Lost-September 4.-At Hoboken, va. Knickerbocker Base

Ball Club. Won. October 13 .- At Hoboken, va Orange, of New Jer-

October 13.—At Hoboken, vs. Orange, of New Jersey. Won.

The club added largely to its membership during the season, and will go to work early next year to play at the Centennial.

Some time ago the Staten Island Base Ball Club, added to itself a cricket branch, and last season the members went to work and succeeded in earning several well contested games. Mr. William Brewster is their professional, and kept the grounds in good condition, The piaying members were Messrs. Davis, Rogers, Luske, Brewster, Romilly, M. Eyre, J. Eyre, Roberts, Moore, Stevens, Donald, G. Allen, P. Allen and Stevens. Eleven games were played in this vicinity, six being won and five lost. The club went to Syracuse in August and defeated the Syracuse Club and a picked eleven from the interior of the State, making the total games played threen—won eight, lost five. The eleven was a very strong one, and some good averages were obtained. played thirteen—won eight, lost five. The eleven was a very strong one, and some good averages were obtained, Next year this club intends to win every game if possible. They have good grounds, a very able and careful professional and will practise nearly every day. Their record last season is as follows:—

May 31.—At Staten Island, vs. St. George. Lost. June 10.—At Staten Island, vs. Manhattan. Lost. June 24 (second eleven).—At Staten Island, vs. Manhattan. Won.

July 14.—At Staten Island, va. Prospect Park. Lost. July 21.—At Hoboken (second eleven), vs. St. George. Won.

Won.

July 26.—At Staten Island, vs. Manhattan. Won.
September 2.—At Hoboken, vs. St. Georga. Won.
September 6.—At Staten Island (second eleven), vs.
Manhattan. Lost.
September 0.—At Staten Island, vs. Westwood. Won.
September 16.—At Prospect Park, vs. Prospect Park.
Won.

September 23.—At Staten Island, va. Manhattan.

September 23.—At Staten Island, va. Manhattan.

Lost.

THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

The old Manhattan Club has labored under many disadvantages during the season. They had no practice grounds whatever, although every effort was made to obtain one. Formerly they had one day's practice per week on the St. George's Grounds, Hoboken, but last season the grounds were given over to the Knickerbocker Base Bail Club and the Stevens Institute students on the days when not in use by the St. George's. The members, however, are determined to stick to each other and obtain a ground for next season. The club is composed of some very excellent players, but practice is always needed, and this not being obtained, the consequence was the less of a few games. Notwithstanding this necessary practice, they fought bravely, playing seven matches, three being fairly won and four being lost. Two of the seven were second eleven matches, one being won and the other lost. The principal players were Messra. A Gilbert, Hosford, Canwell, Greig, Hooper, Heywood, J. Smith, McDougal, Jenkins, Oakley, Tucker, Meakin and Tucker.

McDougal, Jenkins, Oakiey, Tucker, McCanill
Tucker.
Their record is as follows, their opponents being the
same name as the place where the match was played:—
June 10.—At Staten Island, won by 29 runs.
June 24.—At Staten Island, lost.
July 26.—At Prospect Park, lost by 69 runs.
July 26.—At Staten Island, lost by 43 runs.
September 6.—At Staten Island, won by 1 run and 7
wickets.
Sentember 23.—At Staten Island, won by 50 runs. ember 23.—At Staten Island, won by 50 runs.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

OTHER MATCHES.

OTHER MATCHES.

On October 2 a match was played at Hoboken between twelve Americans and twelve Englishmen, the Americans winning by 64 runs.

The Paterson Glub played several matches with the two other clubs in that city.

NOTES FOR MEXIT TEAR.

The Manhattan Glub will hold an important meeting at No. 1 Amity street, on Wednesday next, to make arrangements for next year. The annual business meeting of the St. George's Club will take place on January 3, at Sutherland's, in Liberty street.

HAND BALL The match for \$100, between the two amateurs,

Mr. George Henley and Mr. Patrick Murphy, of this city, was played yesterday afternoon at the Court, at the Junction of Madison and Grand streets. Mr. Murphy proved himself a very good player, and his opponent played some difficult left hand strokes very well, but the former gained an easy victory. The following is

the score:

First Game.—Murphy—1, 12, 1, 7—21. Henley—6, 4, 2—12.

Second Game.—Murphy—7, 0, 10, 4—21. Henley—1, 1, 0—2.

Third Game.—Murphy—2, 9, 10—21. Henley—2,

bis brethren will prove effectual to check the current of likewise. Let the churches proclaim peace, and practical peace, and there will be no need of fearing who is the Prosident. Bishop Haven means well, but only speaks at this time to feel the pulse of those with whom he labors in the South, as he is looked upon as an extremist of the purest sort.

THE ADVERTISEMENT OF BISHOP HAVEN.

THE ADVERTISEMENT OF BISHOP HAVEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

Now that the papers have published to the world the reverend Bishop, who certainly "laughed to see the cow lump ovar the moon." there are many good.

The second of the pulse of the world the above the form of the purest sort.

The ADVERTISEMENT OF BISHOP HAVEN.

The examination of Reuben Van HORN'S STORY.

The examination of Reuben Van Horn, who was charged by his little daughter with the perpetration of a believe of the finest play ever witnessed in this city may be expected.

There was then a fine exhibition game of American rackets, in which the three celebrated players—Moore rackets, in which the three celebrated players—Noore rackets, in which the three celebrated players—Noore rackets, in which the three celebrated players—Noore rackets, in which the celebrated players—Noore rackets, in which the

NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION

THE BOARD OF APPEALS WINDING UP ITS BUSI-NESS FOR THE TEAR-INTERESTING DECISIONS RENDERED

The Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Asso. ciation concluded its labors at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, after five days of very severe labor and unremitting attention to business. In order to show the amount of work done by the present Board it is only necessary to state that since its organization the members have considered Eastern cases 326 times and Western cases 207 times, and have cleared the docket of every case ready for hearing. The decisions of importance arrived at yesterday are as follows :--

No. 479. R. I. Lee, Topeko, Kan. (ex parte)—Application for an order.—The Denver Blood Stock Association failed to pay Lee money according to a former judgment of the Board, and the association now being dissolved, the petitioner asks for an order suspending individuals who were officers and managers of said gociety. Decision—This Board has no authority to grant such order.

No. 483. Wm. T. Campbell, Mount Clemens, Mich. (ex parte)—Petition for reinstatement.—The petitioner,

No. 483. Wm. T. Campbell, Mount Clemens, Mich. (ex parte)—Petition for reinstatement.—The petitioner, with the silases of Wm. P. Campbell, Wm. Walker, and, probably, Wm. Furgison, was expelled for fraud, having been engaged in entering and trotting the bay mare Eva, alias Ruth, alias Elia Malard, alias Georgia, which expulsion was imposed in the fall of 1874. Decision—The petition is denied.

No. 485. H. S. Rhodes, St. Joseph, Mo., vs. Galesburg Driving Association, Galesburg, Ill.—Application for an order to return entrance money, on the grounds that the association postponed the exhibition contrary to rule. Decision—The evidence before the Board establishing that the association postponed the meeting from day to day during a rainy week, and that the class which the applicant entered was in this manner regularly put over to the day on which it was performed, the application is denied.

No. 489. Stillwater Park Association, Stillwater, Mun. (ex parte)—Application for an order to suspendent to response and because (ex non-new part of certain persons and person extenses).

lariy put over to the day on which it was performed, the application is denied.

No. 49. Stillwater Park Association, Stulwater, Mun. (ex parte)—Application for an order to suspent certain persons and horses for non-payment of entrance money. Decision—Appheation granted.

No. 492. Patrick McCarthy, Fitchburg, Mass., vs Fitchburg, Riding Park (Shattuck & Davis, lessees), Pitchburg, Mass.—Appheation for removal of suspension imposed on him and the bay gelding Rough and Ready (formerly Tomahawk). Decision—Application denied. No 494. Lee Park Association, Whitesbarre, Pa., vs. the cream gelding Silver Tail, alias Tow Head—Application for an order. From the evidence before the Board it was found that the gelding Silver Tail had been trotted under the name of Tow Head and that the association was informed of his former name, but the horse was protested on the ground that the name had been changed without complying with rule 6. Decision—Upon this state of facts the Board ordered that the penalty required by rule 6 be imposed by suspension with the imposition of a fine of \$100; but it appearing that no fraudulent motive existed in connection with the change of names, it was ordered that the penalty thus imposed by modified so that upon the payment of the fine the horse be reinstated.

No. 495. Joseph Montgomery, Harrisburg, Pa. (exparte)—Application for ruling of the Board upon facts submitted. From the papers it appeared that the Ambler Park, at Whitemarsh, Pa., advertised a purse for four-year-olds to be trotted. September 21, 1875, entrance \$50 each, the first payment of \$25 to be made may 1 and the second, of the same amount, August 1, the association adding \$150. Six entries were reported, including the applicant's, of which three made good the whole amount and two the first payment only, while one, though promising the May instalment, failed to pay it. On the day of the race Mr. Montgomery's coit only made an appearance on the track and, of course, had a "was lover" The applicant claims all the money heads of the come into its possession. No. 496. Lansing Park Association, Lansing, Mich.

come into its possession.

No. 498. Lansing Park Association, Lansing, Mich. (ex parte).—Application for removal of expulsion Imposed on Edward Sherry, of Battle Creek, Mich., and the brown mare Brown Mary.—Decision—Application granted, but without relieving Mr. Sherry or the mare from the liability incurred for unpaid entrance fees.

No. 498. R. F. Myers, Altoona Pa. (ex parte).—Application for reinstatement.—The Woodbury Park Association, Woodbury, N. J., expelled applicant and the bay mare Lady Rachel, alias Mountain Girl, alias Lady Emma, one year ago, but at the spring meeting of the Board, for good and satisfactory reasons, the mare was reinstated. Mr. Myers' connection with her entry was of such a nature, however, and his subsequent conduct of such a questionable nature, that he was "left out in the cold." Again he applied for a favorable consideration of his case, but the Board yesterday decided to deny his application, and his expulsion stands continued.

No. 500. E. C. White, Watertown, N. Y., vs. Pittsburg Driving Park John A. McKee, proprietor)—Application for an order.—Under a former judgment of the Board Mr. White was entitled to receive from Mr. McKee a premium won by his horse and withheld under protest. Decision—It appearing from the application new on file that John A. McKee has failed to comply with the previous decision of the Board, it is now ordered that he be suspended until he shall do so in full; he to forward to the office of the Secretary of the National Association, for Mr. White, the sum due him, together with interest, or a written discharge from the applicant for the same.

No 477. Meshier & Chichester, Bushnell, Ill., vs.

together with interest, or a written discharge from the applicant for the same.

No 477. Moshire & Chichester, Bushnell, Ill., va. Galesburg Driving Park Association, Galesburg, Ill.—Application for removal of suspension for non-payment of entrance money.—The defence is that the race was postponed against the rules. Docision—The Board found that the postponements were within the rules, and, therefore, the application is denied.

No, 503. Galesburg Driving Park Association, Galesburg, Ill., (ex parte)—Application for an order—The applicants show that J. S. O'Brien, of Stillwater, Minn., procured from one of the proprietors of the Galesburg Park a loan upon the security of the horse Gal Ricely, left in the hands of the lender, that the loan was without reward and purely a friendly accommedation, and that the said O'Brien, by the aid accommedation, and that the said O'Brien, by the aid of a confederate, stole the horse from the possession of the party lending the money, after having refused to pay the indebtedness, although efforts were made by him to compromise at a much smaller sum. The applicants, in view of this unsportsmanilke trick to avoid the payment of a just debt, asked that O'Brien and the horse be expelled. Decision—The Board finds no authority under the rules to grant the order solicited.

TROTTING IN CALIFORNIA.

BAY DISTRICT FAIR GROUND, Dec. 9, 1875.—Match age for \$750, three miles out, to wagon, owners to

THE GREAT RUNNING RACE.

From the San Francisco Call, Dec. 10.1 The following letter, addressed to the editor of this paper, will sufficiently refute the assertions made that the great race will not take place on Christmas Day. The news will be received with pleasure by the lovers of the turf. As to its weight the name of Joe Daniels ought to be a sufficient recommendation until the owner of Springbok is heard from:—

owner of Springbok is heard from:

San Francisco, Dec. 9, 1875.

Entron Morning Call.:

I desire to correct the report that Springbok is about to leave for the East on the contrary, he has entirely receivered from his lines, and will be on hand on Christmas covered from his lines, and will be on hand on Christmas Day to contend for the great four-mile and-repeat race, and may the best horse win. Respectfully your.

WHAT A HUNTER SHOT.

On Thursday an old man named Jacob Jagel, sixty years of age, living in the neighborhood of Union Hill, Bergen county, N. J., went out gunning with his son and four hounds. They arrived near Lodi, in Loui township, during the afternoon, and were hunting through the fields belonging to a Mr. Cook, whose wife, Mrs. Theresa Cook, came out and objected to their hanting on those grounds, saying that it was something hat her husband, were he present, would not allow. Mrs. Cook was accompanied by a large buildog, which animal set upon Jagel's hound and broke his leg with his teeth. Mrs. Cook also went into the fight and began to belabor Mr. Jagel with a large club which she gan to belabor Mr. Jagel with a large club which she picked up. During this weller the gun in the man's hands in some way went od, and Mrs. Cook fell to the ground, with a frightful wound in her forehead. Mr. Jagel and his son both say that the former was lifting the gun to his shoulder to leave the place, when the weapon was struck by the stick in Mrs. Cook's hands and thus discharged. The weapon was a brecch-loader, built upon the principle of a needle gun. Mrs. Cook, however, avers that Jagel deliberately raised the gun and shot her. Later in the day Jagel was arrested and committed to the Hackensack Jail to await the result of Mrs. Cook's injuries. Although the wound on her forchead is apparently a severe one, yet the physicians have little doubt that she will recover, as the skull does not appear to have been penetrated by the shot. Jagel is a German, and an old resident of Bergen county. He spends most of his time gunning. The idea that he intended to kill Mrs. Cook is not generally accepted.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR'S WILL

The will of the late William B. Astor, which was submitted to Surrogate Butchings one month ago, was to have been offered for proof yesterday, but in consequence of the death of Mrs. Margaret A. Chanler, grand-aughter of the deceased and one of the principal lega-tees, the matter was deferred till the 29th inst.